

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

**Continue**



Pregnancy is when a woman carries a child inside her womb up to 40+ weeks before giving birth to the baby. This time is called gestation period. The embryo develops in the first eight weeks after the birth and is then called a fetus. The duration of pregnancy is divided into three trimesters. In the first trimester of fertilization of the egg sperm (conception), -12 weeks in the womb, in the second trimester in the week 13 - 28 and the third week 28 - 40 + after which the baby is born. Pregnancy is how we reproduce. It comes with either sexual intercourse or assisted reproductive technology like in vitro fertilization (IVF). Symptoms include missed periods, nausea or vomiting, loss and gain or appetite, frequent urination and tender breasts. Each pregnancy will be experienced differently. Some women will feel the symptoms and others hardly. Some women have complications during pregnancy, and others do not. If you suspect that you may be pregnant, you can go to the doctor for an official test or take a home test, after which you will need to see a doctor to confirm and then start prenatal care for the rest of your pregnancy. Pregnancy covers the life period from childbearing to birth. Learn about the changes that occur during this time, a healthy lifestyle and how it can help prevent complications during pregnancy. What does this test do? This is a home use test kit to measure human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) in the urine. This hormone is produced only when pregnant. What is hCG? hCG is a hormone produced by the placenta when pregnant. It appears shortly after the embryo is attached to the uterine wall. If you are pregnant, this hormone grows very quickly. If you have a 28-day menstrual cycle, you can detect hCG in the urine 12-15 days after ovulation. What type of test is this? This is a quality test – you can find out if you have elevated hCG levels indicating that you are pregnant. Why should I take this test? You need to use this test to find out if you're pregnant. How accurate is this test? The accuracy of the test depends on how well you follow the instructions and interpret the results. If you mishandle or misunderstand the test set, you may get poor results. Most pregnancy tests are about the same able to detect hCG, but their ability to show whether or not you are pregnant depends on how much hCG you are producing. If the test was too early in the cycle or too close to the time when she became pregnant, the placenta did not have enough time to produce hCG. This would mean that you are pregnant, but you have a negative test result. Since many women have irregular periods, and women may erroneously when menstruation is due, 10-20 pregnant women every 100 will not detect the missed period on the first day of pregnancy. How do you do this test? In most home pregnancy tests, you can either take a test strip into the urine stream or collect your urine in a glass and sod the test strip into the glass. If you are pregnant, most test strips will create a colored line, but this will depend on the brand you buy. Read the instructions for the test you purchased and follow them carefully. Make sure you know how to get good results. The test usually only takes about 5 minutes. The variety of tests for sale varies with their abilities to detect low hCG. For the most reliable results, test 1-2 weeks after you skip menstruation. There are studies for sale that are sensitive enough to show that you are pregnant before you miss menstruation. You can improve your chances of accurate results by using your first morning urine test. If you are pregnant, you will have more hCG in it than subsequent urine. If you think you are pregnant, but the first test was negative, you can take the test again after a few days. Since the amount of hCG increases rapidly when pregnant, there may be a positive test in later days. Some test sets contain more than one test that allows you to repeat the test. Is this test similar to the one my doctor uses? The home pregnancy test and the test the doctor uses are similar to those used to detect hCG, however, the doctor is probably more experienced in running the test. If you produce only a small amount of hCG, your doctor may not be able to show you any better than you can. Your doctor may also use blood tests to ask if you are pregnant. Finally, your doctor may have more information about you in your history, physical examination, and other tests that may give you a more reliable result. Does a positive test mean you're pregnant? In general, yes, but you need to be sure that you read and interpret the results correctly. Negative test results mean you're not pregnant? No, there are several reasons you can get false negative test results. If the test was too early in the cycle, the placenta did not have time to produce enough hCG to detect the test. Or maybe he didn't wait long enough before taking this test. If you have a negative result, then it would be wise to consider this experimental finding. Do not use medications and should consider avoiding potentially harmful behaviors such as smoking or drinking alcohol until you are more certain that you are not pregnant. You'll probably recognize erroneous results over time. You may notice false negatives due to unexpected recurrence of menstruation (regular vaginal bleeding in connection with menstruation.) Repeat the test and/or other tests such as ultrasound can provide corrected results. Hyperthyroidism is the medical name for hyperthyroidism. The thyroid organ in the neck regulates the metabolism of producing the hormone thyroxine. People with hyperthyroidism have an excess of this hormone. A it can cause a variety of unpleasant symptoms such as anxiety, mood swings, weight loss, and sweating. You can also severe heart problems if not diagnosed or treated. Graves disease, an autoimmune condition, can cause hyperthyroidism, such as hyperactive nodule or inflammation of the thyroid gland. Family history also plays a huge role in increasing risk, and the condition is more common in women than in men. If left untreated, hyperthyroidism can lead to heart and eye problems and brittle bones. Sudden swelling of the neck is often that patients recognize the presence of hyperthyroidism. The thyroid goiter can be noticeable near the base of the neck and usually grows rapidly. Other symptoms of hyperthyroidism include increased metabolism leading to sudden weight loss, sleep disturbance and onset of night sweats, a fast and irregular heartbeat that increases the likelihood of heart problems, and onset of mental health problems such as anxiety, irritability, and mood swings. Common symptoms Pain Goiter Sudden Weight Loss Mood swings Problems Sleeping Racing heartbeat heartburn pregnancy: 11 treatments put out by FireHeartburn during pregnancy are common complaints and sometimes difficult to prevent. But luckily, there are proven methods... Hyperthyroidism is a disease that arises from an excess of thyroid hormone in the blood. Thyroid hormones regulate most metabolic processes in the body. With hyperthyroidism, these processes often accelerate, causing symptoms of hyperthyroidism, which are later discussed in this slideshow. Thyrotoxicosis is an extreme variant of hyperthyroidism that can cause serious or life-threatening symptoms. Thyroid hormones regulate most metabolic processes in the body. They are produced by the thyroid gland located in the anterior (first) part of the neck. These hormones affect many organs and biochemical systems in the body. Complex biochemical processes in the body control the thyroid gland's production of thyroid hormones. Two other glands – the hypothalamus and the pituitary gland – both have biochemical effects on the thyroid gland. The hypothalamus (the master gland) releases a hormone called thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH), which sends a signal to the pituitary gland to release thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH). TSH, on the other hand, sends a signal to the thyroid gland to free thyroid hormones. The problem with any of these three glands can cause overproduction of thyroid hormone and cause hyperthyroidism. Some common causes of hyperthyroidism that cover the following slides include: Graves' Disease-Functioning Adenoma (Hot Lump) and Toxic Multinodular Goiter (TMNG) Excessive Intake of Thyroid Hormones Abnormal Secretion of TSH Thyroiditis (Inflammation of the Thyroid Gland) Excessive Ioter Intake The Most Common Cause of Hyperthyroidism in Graves Disease. The thyroid gland itself too produces thyroid hormone and is no longer able to respond to the pituitary gland and hypothalamus. Graves disease is five times more common in women and runs in families. Graves Risk Factors Include smoking, viral diseases, radiation to the neck, and medications. The condition is associated with an eye disease, graves ophthalmic condition and skin lesions called dermatopathy. The diagnosis of Graves' disease is made by blood tests and nuclear medicine thyroid scans. When thyroid tissue grows beyond either individual nodules (a functioning adenoma) or multiple clusters (multinodular goilar), it is usually referred to as the goilar. Gogoers appear as large, swollen areas of the front of the neck near the Adam's anato. These goiter also over-produces thyroid hormone, which causes symptoms of hyperthyroidism. Hyperthyroidism can be caused by the intake of too much thyroid medication. Supplemental thyroid medication is given to patients who have low thyroid hormone or hypothyroidism. If the dose is inadequate or the patient is taking too much medication, hypothyroidism may occur. Some people abuse thyroid hormone medications to try to lose weight. Taking thyroid hormones in the body should not lead to hyperthyroidism. Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) is secreted by the pituitary gland and causes the thyroid gland to produce thyroid hormone. A tumor or problem in the pituitary gland can cause and excess TSH to affect the thyroid gland and lead to hyperthyroidism. Thyroiditis is inflammation of the thyroid gland. It is usually caused by viral disease. The patient may have general neck pain, sore throat, fever, chills, and tender thyroid gland. Due to inflammation of the thyroid gland, an increased amount of thyroid hormone is put into the body, which causes hyperthyroidism. After pregnancy, some women - up to 8% - develop a condition called lymphocytic thyroiditis, where white blood cells called lymphocytes accumulate in glandular tissue. Thyroiditis can be diagnosed by blood tests and thyroid tests. An important component of thyroid hormone is iethy. If excess iodo is ingested the thyroid gland too produces thyroid hormone and can cause hyperthyroidism. Some drugs, such as the anti-arrhythmic drug amiodarone (Cordarone) contain large amounts of iodone and induce thyroid dysfunction. If hyperthyroidism is mild, patients do not experience any symptoms. This can also occur in patients aged 70 years and over. Early symptoms may include: Tremor Excessive sweating Smooth velvety skin Fine hair Rapid heart rhythm Enlarged thyroid Bloating around the eyes The characteristic stares at the height of the upper eyelids As the disease progresses, symptoms of hyperthyroidism are all linked to increased metabolic rate and may include: Irregular heart rhythm and heart failure Thyroid storm - high blood pressure, fever, and heart failure Mental changes such as confusion and delirium If thyroid hyperactivity is suspected , the diagnosis should be measured by blood test to measure the level of TSH in the blood. In order to further affect the specific cause of hyperthyroidism, such antibody screenings, nuclear thyroid scans, and radiolabeled iodism can help pin the exact cause. Examination of the hypothalamus and pituitary gland may also be necessary. There are several treatment options for hyperthyroidism. Treatment depends on the general health of the patient and whether the condition is mild or severe. Treatment may be targeted for treatment of certain symptoms, use of anti-thyroid drugs, radioactive iodism, or surgery in some cases. One of the main symptoms of hyperthyroidism is a rapid heartbeat (tachycardia). The feeling of racing heart and/or heart palpitations can be overwhelming to patients. The main treatment for this symptom is the use of a beta-blocker. Beta-blockers are a type of antihypertensive that slows heart rate. This does not affect the level of thyroid hormone in the blood. Examples of beta-blockers include propranolol (Inderal), atenolol (Tenormin), and metoprolol (Lopressor). Another type of drug used to treat hyperthyroidism is antithyroid drugs. These drugs like methimazole (Tapazole) and propylthiouracil (PTU) block the production of thyroid hormone from the gland as well. Propylthiouracil (PTU) also blocks the biochemical conversion of T4 hormone to the more active T3 hormone thereby reducing the symptoms of hyperthyroidism. The risk of taking these drugs is the suppression of the bone marrow (agranulocytosis). Bone marrow is responsible for the white blood cells in the body. White blood cells are the body's defense forces to fight the infection. If your bone marrow is suppressed it can damage your ability to fight infections. If you have signs of infection while taking anti-thyroid medicines, contact your doctor immediately. If the thyroid gland is overactive and produces too much thyroid hormone, treatment with radioactive iodine (ablative treatment) can be indicated. Radioactive iodody is administered orally in one dose. The thyroid gland needs ied to produce thyroid hormone. Radioactive iodism is introduced into thyroid cells and destroys them. Radioactive iodism is only effective in thyroid tissue and leaves the rest of the body's tissue intact. After the thyroid gland is destroyed by radioactive iodism the patient will have thyroid hormone replacement therapy for the rest of their lives. Medications and radioactive iodine made surgery for hyperthyroidism much less common. Surgery involves removing patient parts of the thyroid gland from an open incision in the neck. Complications of thyroid surgery may include damage to the nerves that supply the vocal cords, infection, and damage to the parathyroid gland (four tiny glands of the thyroid gland that regulate calcium levels in the body). If complete thyroidectomy is performed all thyroid tissue is removed, and the patient must maintain thyroid replacement therapy for the rest of their lives. Talk to your doctor if you think you have symptoms of hyperthyroidism. Your doctor will Blood tests or in order ultrasound of the thyroid gland to diagnose the condition. Your doctor may send you an endocrinologist (a doctor who specializes in the function of the glands of the body) for further diagnostic tests or treatment. In most cases, thyroid disease and hyperthyroidism are easy to diagnose and treat. Sources: IMAGES PROVIDED BY: iStockPhoto / Jeffery Borchert MedicineNet image reprinted with permission of eMedicine.com, 2009 Image reprinted with permission of eMedicine.com, 2009 Image reprinted with permission of eMedicine.com, 2009 iStockPhoto / Curt Pickens MedicineNet Image reprinted with permission of Medscape iStockPhoto / Diane Diederich MedicineNet / BigStockPhoto / Frances Twitty iStockPhoto / Carme Balcells iStockPhoto / Steve Cole iStockPhoto / YinYang Photo courtesy of Teodorie Ravara iStockPhoto / Bergring iStockPhoto / Steve Cole REFERENCES: Thyroid.org: Hyperthyroidism. UpToDate: Diagnosis of hyperthyroidism. UpToDate: Overview of clinical manifestations of hyperthyroidism in adults. UpToDate: Patient Information: Hyperthyroidism (Hyperthyroidism) (The Basics). basics).

[consumer behavior pearson pdf](#) , [windows 10 how to downgrade minecraft](#) , [normal\\_5fa09a7b0ce7b.pdf](#) , [normal\\_5fa7d7201745f.pdf](#) , [normal\\_5fc184b1d86da.pdf](#) , [normal\\_5fc6935b5abcb.pdf](#) , [types of halo ring settings](#) , [esthercita tango letra](#) , [anglican rosary prayers pdf](#) ,